

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

[NUMBER 1309.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per an-
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the
Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stan-
dards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,

IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED
BY HIM, CONTAINING

A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following
interesting and important subjects has been at-
tempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its
effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected
by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false
Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine
operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particu-
larly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity,
and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man con-
sistently treated. Some direct objections made to
Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers
\$2 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited num-
ber of copies only being struck, and its ex-
ceeding the size contemplated by the author,
whereby the sale of the whole at the subscrip-
tion price, would be insufficient to defray ex-
penses.

Subscribers are requested to call or
send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had
at this office. July 9th, 1810.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL FURNISHALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
oldstand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash at their
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-
line salt. July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
teen. ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN & THREE
CHILDREN.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 24th, 1810.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

July 22d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

REESE'S CYCLOPEDIA.

Just received at the Office of the
Kentucky Gazette, the several half
volumes of this work, up to vol.
13, part 1. Subscribers are request-
ed to call for their copies as soon
as possible.

October 22d.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,
WHO has been accustomed both to house &
plantation business—for particulars,
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Oct. 29th, 1810.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY.

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenters and
Joiners tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with pricklers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and lot of ground
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-
est—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-
ses left in his care. His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and
plentifully watered. The improvements on this
farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and
its neighborhood. He has just procured
a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying
its protection.

September 3, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,

Next door to Mr. John Higgin's, nearly
opposite the Market House, Lexington.

Where he has just received from Philadelphia,
a large and elegant assortment of fresh
BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia man-
ufacture.

Fairport back strap
do.
Cossack boots
Three quarter do.
Men's fine leather lin-
ed shoes
Men's do. Pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Men's patent do.
Boys' fine and coarse
shoes
Ladies' spangled kid
Plain do.
Morocco spangled ties
Ditto slippers
Plain Morocco slip-
pers
Ditto Morocco ties
Misses Morocco ties

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port and
Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica
spirits
Fourth proof French
Brandy
Fourth proof Holland
Oil
Cherry Bounce and
Peach Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial Young Hy-
son, Hyson & Hyson
skin teas.
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and Lump sugar
Liquorice Ball
Candied sugar
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale
and retail.

Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIV-
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter
and Tilford, a complete and general assort-
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will
sell unusually low for cash. He will also
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar,
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS.

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its
vicinity, that they carry on the above business
in all its various branches, in the shop formerly
occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill
Street. Those who favour them with their
custom may rely on having their work done
with neatness and dispatch.

September 31st, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N.B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions
and Phthic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPURGE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
Old books rebound, and Book Binding
generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jessamine coun-
ty, on the 17th of August, 1810, by John Met-
calfe justice of the peace for said county, a ne-
gro man who calls himself DAVE, about forty
five years of age, had on a brown cloth coat,
a striped pair of cotton overalls, a small wool
hat, a coarse shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in
his right hip, and says he was formerly the prop-
erty of Charles Harris of Virginia, near Staun-
ton, but says at this time he is free.

J. MCKINNEY, Dep. for
J. MARTIN, Sh'ff. J. C.

October 17th, 1810.

Taken up by Adam Kaiser, liv-
ing on the Limestone road, two miles from
Lexington, a sorrel horse, about 13 hands high
8 or nine years old, a small blaze in his face,
both hind feet white, a large saddle spot, a small
speck of glass in his near eye, appraised to
\$175 dollars, before me this 17th day of Au-
gust, 1810.

RICHD. HIGGINS.

Bourbon county, act.

Taken up by William Quessen-
berry, on the waters of Lexington, a Brown
Mare, about eight years old, star in the fore-
head, off hind foot white, no brand, appraised
to \$35, before me.

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

September 25, 1810.

FOR SALE

A LIKELY young STUB HORSE, five
years old, full sixteen hands high, well
formed, was got by the imported horse Royal-
ist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing
to purchase the above property may find the
subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven
miles west of Lexington and one mile from John
Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river coun-
try or in the state of Ohio will be received in
payment.

August 16th, 1810.

FREDERIC WALTZ.

12

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed to the shop lately
occupied by P. D. Owings, on Main street, 3
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated
Ware of every description, and newest fashions
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-
siness—and will warrant his work to be well
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-
vor him with their custom, may depend upon
having their work done with neatness and dis-
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2
good workmen, in the above line of business;
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.
Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and
extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most re-
duced prices, will be sold very low for
cash.

13th August, 1810.—tf

MARSH & STUDMAN

WANT RIGHT APPRENTICES, four to
the White and Blacksmith's trade, and
four to the Turning business.—Young lads from
14 to 16 years of age will meet with great en-
couragement at their shop next below the The-
atre on water street.

3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the friends of Literature
and Science, that his School will be a-
gain opened for the reception of a small
number of Students at his house, on
the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessa-
mine County, on the first Monday in
November next, where a general course
of Classical and Scientific instruction
will continue to be conducted as hereto-
fore, at the rate of \$10 per Session,
paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to en-
ter their sons, are particularly request-
ed to send them at the commencement
of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in
respectable houses in the neighbour-
hood, at Twenty-five dollars per Ses-
sion.

S. WILSON.

Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

PURSUANT

TO a decree of the General Court, in the suit
wherein James Southall's heirs are complai-
nants, and the heirs and representatives of
Richard Hogg decd. defendants.

WE the subscribers being appointed com-
missioners by the said decree, will, on
Thursday the 23d of November next, attend at
the house of John Campbell, in Henry county,
on the premises expose to public sale, at six
month's credit, the defendants' interest in

7,500 Acres of Land,

Located, surveyed and patented in the name of
Richard Hogg. Said land will be laid off in
lots, to accommodate purchasers. Bond with
approved security will be required. Any per-
son wishing to purchase, can view the premises
before the day of sale.

ANTHONY BARTLETT,
JOHN RUSSELL,
AMBROSE QUARLES,
PRESTON W. BROWN.

October 18th, 1810.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE OR RENT,

SITUATED on main street in Lexington, at
present occupied by Dr. Cloud.—Posses-
sion given immediately. Terms made known
on application to Robert Gatewood, merchant,
or HENRY D. ELBERT.

Cynthiana, Oct. 25d, 1810.

Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE
A NUMBER OF

BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS.

For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk.
Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within
the ensuing month.

GEO. TROTTER, Jr.

Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810.—tf

Montgomery county, act.

Taken up by John South, sen.
living 2 1/2 miles from the Ohio river springs, a bay
mare 3 years old past, about 13 hands high,
has a large scar on her right thigh, and has the
appearance of a brand on her right buttock, ap-
praised to 7 dollars 50 cents, this 15th day of
October, 1810.

BENJ. SOUTH.

12

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erect-
ed a mill at their factory, by which they
can grind above an hundred weight of paint a
day, and are now ready to grind paint and pre-
pare colours for town and country.—They have
also prepared a most curious and useful article
as covers for waggons, (by a process invented
by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and
Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unpenetra-
ble to rain; and is highly worthy the attention
of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gild-
ing, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town
and country.—A man acquainted with House
Painting, who is sober and attentive to business
will meet with employment and good wages at
the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory. tf

Persons bringing their own cloth for wag-
gon covers, may have them prepared.

DUTCH WAX CLOTHS for side boards
and table covers superior to any imported, pre-
pared by

Messrs. Levett & Smith.

JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and
Scott Courts.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
CARRIES on the above business in the town
of Lexington, two doors above the Insu-
rance Bank, at the sign of the Watch. Orders
in his line will be faithfully and punctually ex-
ecuted.

tf 50c. October 17th, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

EIGHT OR TEN
JOURNEMEN TAILORS,

TO whom liberal wages and constant employ-
ment will be given.

S. OWENS.

Lexington, October 20th.

FOR SALE,

Or to Rent for a term of years,

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN,
situated adjoining the public square, in
the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the prop-
erty of General Gabriel Evans; the situation
healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well
calculated for a tavern and store, and the state
road leading from Paris to the eastern states,
passing immediately by the door, and consider-
ably travelled. The payments, either rents or
purchase money, shall be low and easy, and
made to suit the purchaser. The store room
may be rented with or without the tavern.
There is sufficient ground for garden and clover
lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or
Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.

N. FOSTER.

October 25, 1810.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county,
on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on
the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-
tion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington coun-
ty, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in
the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-
sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,
Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

WITHIN six or seven miles of Lexington,
on which is a convenient dwelling house,
and other out houses, an excellent barn, mill
and distillery. About 40 acres of the land is
in meadow and pasture, and for rearing hemp,
is equal if not superior

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, 10th Sept. 1810.

"I sent you, by the last vessel for Philadelphia, several documents referring to the revolution in this country.

"There exists some apprehension that England may oppose the withdrawing of this country from the regency, and on that account the junta of Carthagena, has made no such declaration yet; there is, however, no doubt, that they are determined on their independence from Spain; and England, by opposing it or putting obstacles in the way, would lose the friendship of this country.—It is known here that when the accounts from Carracas came from Vera Cruz, the authorities there, had the declaration of independence burnt by the hangman; the accounts reaching Mexico, it caused a fermentation, which at the moment was subdued by the natives of Spain; the arch-bishop, however, who, since last year, had also been nominated vice-king, would not continue in the command, and gave it up to the royal audience. We have no exact accounts of the situation of Peru and Buenos Ayres, but, it is said, they are in a state of revolution. Mexico will probably be the last, as the proportion of native Spaniards is greater in that country than in the others.

"There were eleven innocent sufferers remaining here in irons, who, without knowing to what place they were bound, embarked in Miranda's expedition, for whom I. F. Eckard, Esq. of your city, with his characteristic benevolence, presented a petition on their behalf, and had them liberated. The prisoners obtained from him a copy of the petition and decree, which has enabled me to inclose one for you."

"P. S.—15th Sept.—The vessel being still here, I have to mention, that a dreadful scene of blood has taken place in Quito.—This province, being much oppressed, tried last year what Carracas effected in the present, but the neighboring provinces not being ripe yet to join them, they were induced again to acknowledge the authority of the vice-king of Santa Fe, who had not only promised them to forget their opposition, but also that they should retain a provincial junta. But the vice-king, again reinforced, kept no promise, had them all imprisoned and many condemned to death. On the 2d of Aug. some of the prisoners rose against their guards; a bloody conflict ensued—a battalion of troops from Lima which had been at Quito, since last year, was let loose upon the people, and they have murdered, of men, women and children, about 4000, and plundered the stores of the Quitonian merchants. On the 5th of Sept. one thousand armed volunteers set off for the assistance of Quito, and an equal number had gone from the intermediate provinces between Santa Fe and Quito, viz. Popayan and Pasto.—Three days of public mourning were observed at Santa Fe and the same will take place here, for their brethren destroyed at Quito. The vice-king of Santa Fe and several of his council, are at present here in prison. No blood has been shed either here or at Santa Fe."

"Petition of the Americans in prison and condemned to hard labor, at Carthagena, presented by I. F. Eckard, Esq. To his excellency, the president and honorable members of the supreme provincial junta of Carthagena."

"Your petitioners are some of those unfortunate men, who in the year 1806 embarked at New-York on board of Francisco Miranda's vessels. They beg leave most humbly to state, that they were unacquainted with the intention of the voyage, but embarked as Mariners are used to do, to gain a maintenance by the hard labor to which the sea-faring life is exposed, and that, as far as criminality might be attached to the intentions of Miranda, your petitioners had no share in them. Moreover, they most humbly conceive, as they were subsequently informed, that Francisco Miranda and the officers of his confidence, went not for the purpose of inimical attack, and that his expedition was by far too inconsiderable for such intention, but rather to offer friendly assistance. Your unfortunate petitioners however, were not consulted and had no actual share in his views. They have been suffering now for four long years, loaded with irons and hard labor, in a foreign climate, which in their native country is considered equal to the punishment of death—they therefore dare to hope, that their past sufferings will be deemed full atonement for any errors they might have committed, and the more so, as these were done without actual evil intention on their part, and as the degree of criminality is deduced from the intention.

"A happy result having also crowned the meritorious, patriotic exertions of the honorable members of the supreme junta of Carthagena, to establish a just government for the happiness of the people, similar to the government of their native country, your petitioners pray, that an act of munificence and generosity may be exemplified in their behalf; and in consequence of what they have represented, most humbly pray and hope, that a pardon will be granted them, for the further time which they were sentenced still to suffer, and that they may be permitted to their own country, to their distressed and wretched wives and children and relatives—who will join forever in the prayer of your petitioners.

"Carthagena, Aug. 22d, 1810. (Signed by eleven prisoners.)"

"Translation of the decree of the junta. Government hall of the supreme junta of Carthagena, Aug. 23d, 1810. The present government considering, that his majesty has conceded equal grace

to other individuals who were in the same case as the supplicants, which even have suffered much more; and on the other part how just and suitable it is in this government, to manifest to the government of the United States, their desires to conserve the best harmony and consideration, with the inhabitants of North America—it hereby grants the liberty for which the subscribers petition in this memorial.

"JOSE MA. GARCIA DE TOLEDO, President.
"JOSE MA. BENITO REBELLO, Secretary and member."

From Popayan, Aug. 10, 1810.

At half past an hour after one in the evening of Thursday, 2d August, about 40 or 50 men imprisoned in the city of Quito, under sentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of the 10th Aug. last, like lions, seized upon the keeper and guards of the prison; they wound and slay many; and taking possession of their arms, clothe themselves in the dresses of the slain—then running to the barracks, attack the guard, who were but few, (being the dinner hour) are killed; they seized upon their arms, and in a small space of time enter the interior, where they killed capt. Limenn, Don Nicholas Culap, and Don Joaquin, Villaspesa, capt. of the battalion, and many of the soldiers. But as these brave youths were not seconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thusthe undertaking remained unaccomplished. The order had previously been given for the execution of every prisoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty; among whom were Don Juan Salinos, Don Juan de Dios Morales, Don Manuel Quiroga, Don Juan Pallo Arenas, Don Riofio, Don Jose Xavier Ascunbi, Don Nicholas Aquilera, Don Juan de Larrea, &c.—The patrol immediately sallying forth, composed of the Limenian soldiers, on horse and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women and children.

In this confusion, the Bishops and Priests came out, endeavouring to appease the tumult which was now rising above confusion. The people being intimidated, the town was given up to be sacked by the soldiers; when stores, warehouses and dwellings were emptied. In the house of Don Lewis Cifuentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well assorted store of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely destroyed, as well as those of many others, to the amount of 250,000 dollars. These events took place the same evening. The city being garrisoned by the artillery and troops, in the night no occurrence took place; but on the following day was published by beat of drum, (as well to restrain the excesses of the troops, who fill continue to riot in murder, rapine, and all the outrages of a barbarous soldiery sacking a populous city) as to give notice that said prisoners were the origin of this disorder, they should be pursued with every exertion to bring them to justice. The people, however, continuing the cry "to arms! to arms!" and the country for 5 miles round rising en masse, the government thought proper to form a junta of the Ecclesiastical and Secular Cabildos, with the assistance of his Excellency the Bishop. In that Junta was resolved on, the decree absolving all those inculpated, as well for the 10th of August last year, as for the assault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this last order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were still combatting the people.

The foregoing is a copy of the despatch from Popayan, by Don Carlos Montusar, the 20th of August past.

TORRES, Secretary.
PENERES, Sec'y.
RIVELLO, Sec'y.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The French Commandant before Cadiz, until lately, allowed water to be drawn from Port St. Mary for the use of the French prisoners on board the Spanish prison ships; but with a view to distress the city, by increasing its consumption of that necessary article he has peremptorily forbidden the supply, and the prisoners, who are still numerous are in consequence much inconvenienced.

The American Traders to the Baltic have, on several recent occasions, given such information to the French Consuls at the Russian, Prussian, and other ports in that sea, as has tended to the seizure and confiscation of numerous vessels supposed to be British, navigated under foreign colours.—One of the New York papers (the Gazette of the 23d of July,) after mentioning the state of the Swedish markets, adds, "about 20 sail of British vessels, under American colours, laden with colonial produce, &c. are at Gottenburg with forged papers." The Americans seem not aware, that in raising doubts as to the legality of ship papers, they furnish Bonaparte with a most plausible pretext for their own destruction.

A Decree of Joseph Bonaparte was published at Madrid on the 14th of July, in which he requires all the Municipalities of the kingdom to subscribe to the Madrid Gazette. This is going a step beyond his brother, who only prescribes what newspapers are to be sold, not what are to be bought and read.

CONFISCATED SHIPPING IN RUSSIA.

Note from the Emperor Alexander to Baron Kamphenhausen, Privy Councillor, &c. Having observed from the note you presented me with, the representations made by the commissioners of the Neutral Navigation Act, who were appointed to examine the case of the ships that have, during this season reported their arrival from Teneriffe.

1st. That these cargoes from all appearances and confounding circumstances, are evidently doubtful and suspicious.

2d. That the false papers and documents of said vessels, given in for examination to the commissioners, have been proved to them, and discovered, without the least doubt, to have been forged, this act alone admits of such sufficient reason for

confiscating the said cargoes without any further proof. I therefore agree with your opinion, that examining the masters and owners of these ships, as heretofore has been usual by the commissioners, in ordinary cases, will occasion a detention to them, without any utility arising to them from such an examination, but occasion a prolongation of the business. And as a quick decision will be beneficial to the commercial interest, during the present navigation, and to the general credit, I empower you, through the medium of the commissioners of the Neutral Navigation Act, immediately to confiscate the cargoes of said ships.

The captains, owners, and part owners of said confiscated cargoes, having permission within the usual time, to appeal according to the form of law prescribed, you shall receive particular instructions in what way the sale of the confiscated cargoes are to be made. Ad interim, you are to take proper care of the same.—And although from the above mentioned circumstances of forged documents being discovered, and false declaration of their coming from Teneriffe, the ships ought equally to be confiscated; but finding that most of the vessels are the property of the subjects of neutral powers, the resolution with respect to them shall be shortly formed. I order you immediately to take off the arrest of such vessels as are absolutely neutrals, permitting them to load with our produce, and sailing, taking the usual precaution, that it is agreeable to the prescribed rules of permitting the export of our produce.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.
(Countersigned) BARON KAMPENHAUSEN.
Privy Councillor, &c. &c. &c.
St. Petersburg, 20th July, O. S. 1810.

Glasgow, Scotland.—By the last accounts, great improvements were making in this city. The first stories of some public buildings now erecting are of cast iron, and make a beautiful and grand appearance. The foundation of a Lunatic Asylum has been laid with much ceremony; the procession extended 3 miles. A new observatory has been erected; and a rail road upon which one horse can draw seven tons. Nelson's monument was built of masonry at an expense of 25,000l. It has been injured by lightning, and is to be taken down and rebuilt.

London paper.

PARIS, Aug. 21—23.

The French successes in Spain are general. The trenches at Almeida are open.—Lord Wellington is looking on, as if merely, to learn the art of besieging. Regnier has taken forts Penamacor and Monsanto, 15 guns each. Every thing, provisions, wine, inns, &c. is plenty between Bayonne and Madrid, & the road in good state; no assassinations, Madrid tranquil, theatres thronged, the inhabitants pursuing their vocations, the city embellishing with new buildings, &c. Gen. Wouillemont has gained an advantage at Aran, near the Upper Pyrennes. A decree issued from the police of Trianon, prohibits more than one journal in each department except the Seine; some other journals exclusively of the arts, literature, &c. are also excepted. A ship of 80 guns has been launched at Antwerp. The decree of the 5th, increasing the duties on colonial goods, goes into operation as soon as received: the former regulations respecting importation of colonial produce remain unchanged.

MURAT'S ROYAL CAMP, Aug. 5.
The English are frightened to death at our cannonades; and in an engagement between the flotillas this day, not one of their shot took effect, yet we mauled them terribly. In Sicily, commerce is totally suspended.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.
The king will disband 20,000 of his men, leaving on foot a force of only 30,000, which, with the guards, will be sufficient for the duty of the interior.

August 9.
The king has been dissuaded from his project of retiring to Sans Souci, and there residing totally disengaged from business.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.
The march of Austrian troops towards the frontiers of Turkey continues. The head quarters of the Russians are on the other side of the mountains: a single battle may open the gates of Constantinople to them.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from a British naval officer, dated Cadiz Bay, 12th August.

The siege is carried on very slowly. The French are, either from the want of heavy mortars, or ammunition, very quiet except at night, when they blaze away from Matagorda batteries, to prevent our boats from passing Puntales Point, whither we send them, under cover of night, to the watering place: they unfortunately hit one of our boats a few nights since, and killed two seamen. Puntales and Matagorda are continually amusing each other. The French are every day strengthening the latter place, by the completion of different batteries; and I dare say, when they are all finished, we shall not have much rest from that point. We lie out of shell range of Matagorda, but not of St. Catherine. The enemy have no mortars at the latter place as yet; otherwise we should not lie so quiet.—Our bombs and mortar boats have made several attacks on it; but have not been able to do much damage: we must either destroy that fort, or be obliged to shift farther out.

The French force here, including a reinforcement of 4,000 that have lately joined, amounts to about 19,000 men, a number not more than a quarter sufficient to reduce Cadiz, if the Spaniards here stand true to their cause. We have 1,000 British, 1,500 Portuguese, and 17,000 Spanish regular troops, on the Isle of Leon, besides their militia, volunteers, and a great many thousand lookers on—in the whole, a number more than sufficient to eat the force opposed to them. But I do not think they are prime. Gen. Graham has proposed several times to attack the French in their intrenchments, but the Junta are so timid, they are afraid to try the experiment.

The enemy appear to suffer more from the Spanish peasantry than from their regular force, and are more afraid of them. Last week they were obliged to send a large force to escort a courier through the country; the peasants never spare them when they can lay hold on them, which the French know full well.

Our piquets, and those of the enemy, have skirmishes, which are not attended with any serious consequences.

The fall of this place certainly depends on the success of Massena over Lord Wellington (in which case he would be able to detach 30 or 40,000 men here)—or the escape of the Toulon fleet: were they to escape the vigilance of Sir Charles Cotton, and come here with troops, I do not think the Spaniards would fire shot at them! they would be so panic struck, not one would know how to act.—There is a very strong French party still existing here; but, in spite of their influence, we shall get all the Spanish ships away into places of safety; most of them are already gone, and, owing to the great exertions made by our new admiral, Sir R. Keats, the remainder will be ready to sail this evening; I expect they will sail for England: we furnish an officer and 60 men for each ship, to assist in getting them out.

We have no amusements here. The bull fights and operas are all stopped on account of the siege. Trade is rather active, considering the state of the war. Provisions are plentiful, and all the monasteries are converted into magazines, which are well stored with American flour and other produce; therefore, while we have the command at sea, and keep the port open, no apprehension need be entertained of a want of provisions.

The Cortes are to assemble on the 15th, when the Junta will be dissolved.

LISBON, 8th SEPTEMBER.

Brigadier gen. W. Cox, late governor of Almeida, has written to marshal Beresford, of date the 30th August from Aldea Obispo, advising him, that on the night of the 27th of August he was obliged to capitulate in consequence of the unfortunate explosion of their great powder magazines contiguous, by which they were deprived of the whole of their artillery, ammunition and fire arms, having only 39 small barrels of powder left of their whole stock. A great number of artificers, soldiers and inhabitants were destroyed by the horrible explosion; and the works of the place in several points laid in ruins, to the great consternation of the surviving troops and inhabitants. The capitulation consists of seven articles—

1. That the garrison surrender prisoners of war, but shall be entitled to military honors, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis; the militia are excepted from being prisoners, they being allowed after laying down their arms to return to their homes, but not to serve in any military capacity against France or her allies during the war.
2. The officers to preserve their swords and equipage, and with the soldiers their private property.
3. The inhabitants not to suffer for their previously taken arms in the war.
4. All military stores, artillery, to be delivered over to the commandant of the French artillery.
5. All travelling carriages, magazines, caissons, to be delivered over to the French chief of staff.
6. All military plans and papers to be delivered over to the chief of the French engineers.
7. The due execution of the treaty guaranteed by the French and Portuguese.

The capitulation is dated at Almeida the 27th August, 1810, and signed Massena and W. Cox.

From St. Bartholomew's.

SALEM, Oct. 19.—We learn from St. Bart's that in consequence of contentions between the government and people, the latter complaining of arbitrary proceedings in the former, an insurrection and revolution took place on the 22d of Sept.—The immediate occasion was, a refusal of the Governor to concur in the choice of certain militia officers by the people, and attempting to appoint them himself. This being resisted the Governor ordered them to give up their arms, which they refused to do. He also gave orders to the country militia to come into town, to assist him in compelling obedience; at the same time he was proceeding to the fort in order to command with his guns, the town, but was arrested on his way. His Secretary being already there, ordered the captain of the fort to fire upon the town, which he refused to do; the Secretary then finding the Governor was arrested, made his escape. The Judge, Bergstedt, was also arrested, and with his clerk and a number of servants, put on board an American vessel, and forced away, with ample supplies, however, for his maintenance, and with a desire that he might be treated according to his rank, and safely landed in the United States, from whence he might have an opportunity to repair to Sweden, and justify himself before their common sovereign against the complaints made against him.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.

Arrived yesterday, schr. Zebra, capt. Minns, in 18 days from St. Bart's, and 25 from Martinique. Capt. M. informs that a misunderstanding had taken place between the judge (who commands the troops) and the militia, or inhabitants of the island, which terminated in a refusal, on the part of the latter, to obey him, and compelling him to leave the island, in consequence of which, the judge was to sail next day in the brig Betsey, of and for Salem. Flour at Barbadoes and St. Vincents, 30 dollars per barrel; Martinique, 24 dollars; St. Bartholomews, 22 dollars. All vessels arriving at St. Bartholomews, with flour in part of their cargoes, were compelled to land it.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

By the election of Bernadotte to the crown of Sweden after the demise of the present king, the Swedes expect a loan of 8,000,000 of francs at an interest of four per cent, and a re-purchase of estates in Pomerania, which had been given to French officers during the late war.

Baron de Koll, who attempted to carry off Ferdinand VII., is said to be in London.

Joseph Bonaparte has, it is said, issued a decree on the 14th July, ordering

all his subjects in Spain to subscribe to the Madrid Gazette.

The French Commandant at Port St. Mary's is said to have withdrawn permission to the Spaniards in Cadiz, to procure supplies of water for French prisoners in that city, in order to increase its distress by increasing its consumption of water.

Capt. Willoughby, commander of the British ship of war Nereide, landed at Jacotet, Isle of Mauritius, on the night of the last of April, with 50 seamen and 50 marines, and in the face of a heavy fire from the fort, attacked and carried it, taking the col. commandant prisoner. The French force was estimated at 600 men. The British carried their point as well by the cowardice of the French troops as their own bravery. After a stay of four hours ashore after day light and beating off the enemy in a second attack, after spiking guns and a mortar, destroying magazines, burning signal house and flag staff, they returned to their shipping.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

AN ORATION.

PRONOUNCED BY EPHRAIM M. EWING,
A student in the Transylvania University.

October 3, 1810.

RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

As many of the young gentlemen who preceded me, have called your attention to those political subjects which at this time most concern us as a nation, I shall not trouble you with further remarks upon any of those themes: neither have I the presumption to suppose that my talents and little experience will be competent to advance any thing new or interesting to those of this assembly whose minds are matured by experience, and invigorated with age.

To the youth who have assembled here to-day, I shall offer a few candid remarks.

This, young gentlemen of Lexington, is perhaps the last time that I shall have the honor to address you, which is the apology I make for the choice of the subject, which for a few moments claims your attention.

We are about to embark, and perhaps some of us have launched out, into the tumultuous ocean of an alluring but treacherous world; our experience have not taught us the winding labyrinth through which we have to pass. Many prospects spread their enchanting beauties on every side to draw us from the track which leads to the destined port; from which if we deviate the least, the rocks of Sylla and Caribdas are ever ready to shatter our vessel, or the dreadful vortex of Macdrom to draw it irresistibly into its devouring gulf.

To the young mind, the most venal object is clad in the white robe of innocence; no danger appears to be concealed under the deceitful garb. But we should never adventure too far; the ravenous wolf assumes the clothing of the lamb, that he may the more easily inveigle his prey.

It is always easier to refrain from the first commission of an evil action than from the repetition of it. By once gratifying an evil propensity, we increase its avidity, and one vicious step is succeeded by another, until the mind becomes so far debased as never to be able to regain its pristine dignity and purity. The abandoned reprobate did not rush headlong into cupidity and corruption, but was carried on by a gentle tide from one gratification to another, until at length he has plunged into the abyss of irrecoverable ruin. We should then be upon our guard, remembering that we stand upon slippery ground, & check all evil propensities in the bud. The gentle stream is easily turned, but when it swells to a rapid torrent it sweeps off every obstruction; no barrier is adequate to change its current.

We should be solicitous to contract early habits of industry. The active mind of man cannot be idle and innocent. It must be employed in concerting projects of evil or good. By giving it an early turn for virtuous pursuits we thereby oppose an insuperable barrier to the noxious vapours of vice which are ever ready to break in and captivate the empty minds of the idle. Besides, it is assiduous industry that will supply our board with luxurious plenty; it is this that will procure a comfortable subsistence for declining age; it was this too that enabled a Demosthenes, and a Cicero, a Newton and a Curran, to surmount the defects of nature, and shine forth in the resplendent magnificence of unrivalled glory. In fine, it is this and this only that enabled civilized man to raise the level of his own condition above the grovelling sphere of the untaught savage.

Many pleasing scenes are daily presented to the mind which are calculated to excite the curiosity, and attract the attention from honest industry. Such as may indeed for a while satiate the senses, but in the end will prove the cup of bitterness. Dice, billiards, cards, and many other games, are deemed at first as innocent amusements, and we are apt to think from the momentary pleasure they afford that an evening's recreation at them is not only allowable but profitable. But their evil effects

upon many of our fellow men, should teach us the fallacy of this opinion. The more we indulge in these gratifications, the more we will be attached to them, until at length they will engross our whole time and attention.

Theatrical exhibitions and many other assemblies, are also calculated to draw us from the privacy of retirement in search of pleasure; but from these nothing useful can be derived. They instil into the mind, habits of idleness and useless mirth, and the transient amusement they afford, is always destroyed in the reflecting mind, by a bitter regret for the mispent time. Frolics, revels and gallantry, are pleasing to the young, but if we consult the grey-headed experience of those venerable fathers we will learn that from them no lasting or solid happiness can be derived; but that on the contrary, they lead to habits which will embitter all our future days. Ask the young observer that was present at the close of the last election in this place, what virtuous information did he receive from the tumults and bustle of that assembly. He will answer none; but he looks back with a self-condemning conscience upon the time idly spent. Here was as much noise and confusion as would induce a passenger to believe that Vulcan and his Cyclops were there hammering thunderbolts for Jupiter, or that the nether regions had burst their bowels and poured out their entrails among us, such cursing, swearing, ripping, tearing, bursting whiskey barrels, throwing of sticks, brickbats and stones in every direction!

From such bustling crowds we should retire, seek solitude, and there spend our leisure hours in conversing with our own hearts and with good authors. Thus will we open our faculties, expand the horizon of our minds, ennoble and purify the soul, and be able to attain the perfection of our nature: from which elevated post we can look down with compassion on the errors and miseries of our fellow creatures. Thus will we not only be better fortified against the temptations of vice, but also better qualified to fill with success, the various functions to which we may be called. Nor will this contribute only to aggrandizement, or tend only to the consummation of our felicity; but also to that of our nation. Those who are now in the high service of their country, must soon pass away; to us she may have to look for the future guardians of her rights. This then should be an additional stimulus to us whose minds are vigorous and susceptible of every good acquirement, to forsake the low gratifications of sensual enjoyments, and learn wisdom, that we may hereafter be prepared for this momentous task; that out of the treasures of the mind we may be able to bring forth things new and old—that we may become as lights to direct, and as shields to guard the rights of our country.

Those of you who have not had the advantage of a liberal education, nor have been blessed with the lot of conspicuous parentage need not be discouraged. Honest industry will always reap a fruitful harvest.

How often have the most brilliant talents sprang from the humblest cottage, in countries less free than ours. In America no despot can damp the ardour of genius, or silence the tongue of eloquence. Here merit will meet with its reward from a just and generous people.

But our country in the melancholy tone of an injured mother calls more loudly at present upon her raising sons to forsake the debilitating pursuits of dissipation and idle sports, & to invigorate their minds with knowledge, and their limbs with activity and strength, that they may hereafter avenge her injuries and prop her tottering frame. At one look she sees the French tyrant surrounded by myriads ofimps and bloodhounds, advancing with gigantic strides over the eastern world. Before whose awful majesty thrones and temples tumble to atoms; to whose imperious nod emperors and kings bow submissive; at whose terrible voice empires and nations yield obedience; and from whose bloody arm liberty cannot find one solitary retreat in the extensive region between the Atlantic and the Kamtschatka, and the Mediterranean and the northern ocean. At another look she sees a second monster in the majesty and might of Neptune encompassing the aqueous element, walking upon the waves, and wielding the trident of unlimited authority; at the suite of which the seas quake and the inhabitants thereof yield submissive obedience. At this sight she heaves a melancholy groan for the calamities of the world, and yet languishing under the many wounds she has already received, looks forward with a doubtful countenance to more auspicious days.

Let us then obey the admonitions of this affectionate mother who has warmed us with her love, nurtured us in the lap of plenty, and now implores us to forsake the paths of vice and learn wisdom, that we may hereafter avenge her wounds, protect her from the ravages of those hideous monsters, and restore her to her primitive greatness.

I am unwilling to conclude without a few words to the young ladies who have favored us with their attendance. You

fair daughters of Lexington, like the fragrant blossoms which decorate the rude desert, adorn this assembly; the lustre of your eyes, your rosy cheeks, your fair countenances dazzle the eyes of the beholder. Your reputations too, as fair as your countenances give the finishing cast to all these external beauties, that which if once sullied by the slightest imprudence cast a shade over them, which can never be repaired. To use the language of a celebrated poet,

The traveller, if he chance to stray,
May turn unconsul'd to his way;
Polluted streams again are pure,
And deepest wounds admit a cure.
But woman's redemption knows,
The wounds of honor never close.
Thou' distant, every hand to guide,
Nor shall'd on life's tempestuous tide,
If once her feeble bark recede
Or deviate from the course decri'd,
In vain she seeks the friendly shore,
E'er swifter folly flies before.
The circling ports against her close,
And shut the wanderer from repose,
Till by conflicting waves oppress'd,
Her foundering pinnace sinks to rest.

Improved minds are the best guardians to protect you from the multiplied dangers to which you may be exposed. In the acquirement of which, and in many other respects you are favoured above those of your sex in many other countries. In many parts of the world, the females are entirely excluded from social intercourse, that which nature fits them to adorn, rigorously confined to the most retired apartments of the family, and employed in the meanest offices of domestic economy. Their education is either entirely neglected or confined to such humble objects, as instead of enlarging and elevating the mind, tend only to narrow and debase it.

No liberal idea is presented to their imagination that may raise them above the ignoble art in which they are ever destined to labour. You have reason to rejoice that your lots have not been cast in many of those countries. Here you are not only favoured with social intercourse, and a common school education, but also with an abundance of the best books, and time and leisure to bestow upon them. From these you can draw those useful lessons which will not only qualify you to fill with propriety, the various stations of daughters, wives and mothers, but also better arm and secure you against the impositions of vice.

In vain then may the pretender, the empty headed beau, the dancing coxcomb or the worthless trifler, sue for your regard. Let them depart to those countries of ignominy, where the female mind is enchain'd in ignorance, for of such countries they are fit subjects. And let the refined daughters of Lexington only bestow the rich reward of their smiles and regard, on the meritorious youth, who by his honest labour and industrious life contributes to his country's good. In vain may man become learned and wise for the purpose of restraining the evil propensities of his nature, and maintaining the liberty and independence of his country. If he cannot in domestic scenes enjoy that sweet solace which nature intended. He may acquire glory in the field, honor in the cabinet, and fame in the promiscuous world; but it is to you at last he looks for happiness. Although some attention should be paid to exterior accomplishments, yet reason must evince that the accomplishments of the mind, and an adequate knowledge of domestic affairs, are the most amiable, the most lovely qualities in the female sex; and those too from which man derives his greatest felicity.

ERRATA.—Mr. Underwood's oration—read Joseph instead of 'Thomas.'
Second line of second column, read diffuse the manna, instead of 'despite the manner.'

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations tumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON NOVEMBER 13

DIED, on Wednesday morning last, MR. ALEXANDER FRAZER, a native of Ireland, and for several years a respectable inhabitant of this town.

A new Comedy entitled the *Reformed Gamester, or the Wedding Night*, written by a gentleman of Lexington, will be shortly published—we understand that it is now in rehearsal, and will probably be performed in the course of next week.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, London papers have been received to the 13th of September, six days later than former advices. Their contents are unimportant. A gentleman came passenger, charged with dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, and has proceeded to Washington city. Nothing is said on the subject of the repeal of the orders in council, but preparations are said to be making in England for the blockade of the Baltic, with great rigour.—It is remarked that this measure will be esteemed an unfavourable commentary on the declaration of the British government to restore neutral commerce to its wonted activity. The depu-

ties from Carracas had an interview with the Marquis Wellesley, on the 9th September preparatory to their departure to South America. On the same day the deputy from Buenos Ayres, also had an interview with his excellency, accompanied by Gen. Miranda. Sir Francis Baring died on the 9th Sept. It is said that he died worth twenty millions of dollars. The accounts in England from Spain and Portugal are not so late as those already received in this country. A paper of the 7th has an article concerning an intercepted letter from Napoleon to Massena; the original of which, is said to have been transmitted to the ministry, by Lord Wellington. The letter has the appearance of an answer to one from Massena, in which he had been soliciting a reinforcement of 40,000 troops—the following is given as the substance of Bonaparte's reply:

"As to the reinforcements which you demand, it is impossible at the present moment, to send you so many troops. As soon as it is practicable, you shall have every possible assistance.—In the mean time you must bring the English to general action. If you are victorious the Peninsula is our own. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate so weaken the enemy, as to furnish yourself with the means of retreating to advantage."

A reinforcement of 4,000 troops has, in consequence of the above, been ordered from Cadiz to co-operate with the English army in Portugal. The negotiation for exchange of prisoners between France and England has not been concluded or broken off—but slight hopes only are entertained of a successful termination. Fouché has been arrested, and imprisoned by the French government.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Every ship of war fit for service, and other armed vessels have been ordered to be got ready to put to sea, as soon as possible. All the Post Captains, of 10 years standing, are to be appointed from frigates to ships of the line, which will advance several Masters and Commanders a step.—The naval exertions of the enemy has called forth the most active exertions on the part of the Admiralty.

The Hornet American sloop of War, arrived on Wednesday, from La Hogue where she landed dispatches for Gen Armstrong from the American Minister at Paris.—She brought dispatches here for Mr. Pinkney, which relate, we understand, to the unfortunate mistake made by the Moselle, in firing at the Vixen American Brig. The Hornet left the Chesapeake on the 4th ult.

SEPT. 10.—There appears by a paragraph from Copenhagen, that an alarm has been spread there of Government seizing on the funds of the Bank. The terms of the contradiction prove at least the existence of the alarm. Little doubt can be entertained of the approaching fate of that Monarchy also: for every where we find the Councils of BONAPARTE as successful as his arms.—And how indeed can it be otherwise, considering the character of the Councils every where opposed to him.

Letters from the French coast dated on Wednesday, state that an Imperial Decree was signed on the 28th August, which prohibits passengers from landing at or sailing from any of the ports of France, under the penalty of the confiscation of any vessel the matter of which shall contravene this resolution.

SEPT. 12.—By a Dover letter received yesterday it appears that the flag of truce with Mr. Powell, the American Secretary of Legation, had returned and that he had not been permitted to land either at Calais or Boulogne but had been fired upon from the batteries. We believe that Mordaix is the only port appointed for the reception of Carrels, and his circumstance will probably account for the reception Mr. Powell met with at Calais and Boulogne.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney is about to send dispatches to America, which are to be conveyed by Lieut. Spence, who brought those relative to the Moselle and Vixen. He is to quit England in the Hornet on the 29th inst. and from hence is to proceed to Paris, to have an interview with General Armstrong; but he has peremptory orders not to remain in the French capital on any account more than three days.

We have received Dutch papers to the 2d instant. They contain some accounts of the progress of the war between the Turks and Russians; but like the previous reports on the same subject, they are vague and confused. The Military force of Austria is undergoing a material alteration. The number of regular troops is reduced, and the militia made general.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 8th instant states, that the High Sheriffs of the City of Dublin have given their long expected answer to the Requisition for calling a meeting of the Freeman and Freeholders, to prepare a Petition for a Repeal of the Union, and appointed a day accordingly.

The French governor of Malaga has ordered that port to be shut, as a punishment on the merchants for having remonstrated against and refused to comply with a regulation, imposing an additional and oppressive duty upon exports.

The letters by the Gottenburg Mail of Monday speak of the acquisition both of Finland and Norway to Sweden, as the probable consequence of the nomination of Bernadotte as successor to the throne of that kingdom.

The following notice was posted up at Lloyd's:—

"By accounts from the Baltic it appears that Dantzic was on the 23d ultimo, occupied by the French troops, and that seven row boat privateers were fitted out from that port to cruise against the British shipping."
Massena, in a recent proclamation to the inhabitants of Portugal, states the a-

mount of his army to be 110,000. He has purposely exaggerated his force in order to alarm the Portuguese and to induce a belief that resistance would be unavailing. Our army amounts to 28,000 fighting men—of these, 24,000 including Gen. Hill's division, are under the immediate command of Lord Wellington; of the remaining 4,000, three thousand are at Thomas, under the command of Gen. Leith, and one thousand at Lisbon. This force will be strongly reinforced by detachments from this country from Cadiz and from Halifax. The 79th and 94th regiments are on their passage from Cadiz for Lisbon—two more regiments will follow, and a regiment is expected from North America. The whole amount of the reinforcements will be about 10,000 men.

From the London Statesman, of Sept. 3.

In the Statesman of Saturday, we gave an extract from the National Intelligencer, an American paper, conveying intelligence of very great importance. Our readers will know that we allude to a new insult said in that paper to have been offered to the American flag by a British sloop or brig of war. We this day give some further particulars respecting this unfortunate affair. The British man of war is stated to be the Moselle, capt. Boyce. We have no knowledge of this officer, and do not mean to prejudge him. But if he has done this deed, and done it from his own suggestion, we pity him; and if he has made this unjustifiable aggression upon the dignity of the United States, under any sanction from our Government, we have then to pity our own deluded and dishonored country. The French emperor is now conciliating the Americans, and endeavoring (as we have before said) to win them from us. Unless we are doomed to destruction, what could put us at such a moment, into the hands of ministers, the haters of America, or officers, equally ignorant of their duty, and interests of their country—

Never could mistake be more fatal than this, (if it has happened) originate where it could—nor could mistake happen at a more fatal time. The Morning Post, on this subject has the following:—"This seems to be considered by the democratic faction in that country as a lucky turn up, which they are determined to make the best of. It will not be through any want of activity on their part, if it does not produce as great a ferment in the United States, as any of the former unfortunate occurrences on that coast."

There needs no activity in any party to produce the ferment, anticipated by the Morning Post. Indignation will swell every American heart; that is, every heart in America, not basely sold to the defence of British wrongs! But we will not pursue this subject further, till we hear something respecting it in a more authentic shape.

—000000000000—

ADMIRAL BLANNERHASSET.

In an advertisement in a Natchez paper we perceive the name of Herman Blannerhasset announced as a trustee of an academy! Is this to be a school where Burrism is to be taught—where choice spirits are to be educated at a convenient juxtaposition to the object of their enterprises? If so, as Blannerhasset graduated under so finished a principal, the professorship of treason would properly be bestowed on him.—Seriously, it looks not well to see a man, who so narrowly escaped the punishment due to a parricidal crime, selected as one of the conservators of public morals. He ought voluntarily to bury himself and the remembrance of his errors in perpetual exile from the scenes of public life. Nat. Intel.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

PROPOSALS,
BY WILLIAM W. WORSLEY,
OF LEXINGTON, KY.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A PERIODICAL WORK,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE RURAL VISITER.

THE object of this publication will be to rescue from oblivion those improvements in Agriculture and Domestic Economy which are daily making in our country, and which at present have no other repository than the fleeting pages of a newspaper; as also, to compress in one mass every thing which may be deemed useful on those subjects, which are at present dispersed through numerous costly and voluminous publications.

TERMS.

1. It will be published on a new type, and fine medium paper, imported for the purpose from the city of Philadelphia.
2. There will be four numbers issued during the year, and each number contain 120 closely printed octavo pages.
3. A copious index will accompany the last number of each volume; together with an elegant engraved Frontispiece, representing some rural scene.
4. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents, payable on delivery of the second number.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and ability, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the Whitesmith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by
GEO. POYZER.
November 9th, 1810.

TO RENT,
A PLANTATION in Jessamine county, two miles from the court house with about one hundred acres of cleared land. It will answer for two or three families to live on, but I would rather rent it to one. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Fayette county, on south Elkhorn, near Higbee's mill.
ELIJAH CARTMELL.

November 9th, 1810.

A NEW PAIR OF RED SADDLE-BAGS.

WERE found in my wagon at Harrodsburg springs on Saturday the 3d of November. Inquiry having been made as to the time for the owner, and none being found—they were brought from the above place to Lexington, and will be delivered up to the proprietor, on application, and the expense of this advertisement being paid.

ABNER BEAN.

November 6th, 1810.

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture of Dr. Andrew Todd, of Paris, on the night of the 28th ult. a BAY HORSE, 15 1-2 hands high, seven years old, rising eight, has a small blaze in the forehead, a large scar on the pastern-joint of the left hind foot, and a lump on the back, occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle; trots and paces, and is shod all round. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Dr. Andrew Todd, or to the subscriber at Gen. Robert Todd's, will be generously rewarded.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

Nov. 9th, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to Josiah P. Moon, of Campbell county, Virginia, a power of attorney to transact certain business therein specified. For certain reasons, I do hereby revoke and annul the said power in all its parts. Witness, my hand in Jessamine county, this 3d day of November, 1810.

JOHN A. MOON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the Kentucky Hotel on Saturday night last, two negro men named WILLIS & GEORGE. Willis is a mulatto fellow, forty five years of age, about six feet high, straight and neatly formed, a little inclined to be bow-legged, a carpenter by trade, but has of late been employed as a waiter. He is the property of Gen. Geo. Matthews, by whom he was purchased last winter of M. J. Bond Powell, London county, Virginia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go, as he has a wife and children in that country, or to the state of Ohio.

George is a very black fellow, thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shoulders, very small eyes, large mouth, and inclined to laugh when spoken to; he has been accustomed to the sea; he is the property of Mr. Wm. Ward, Scott county, of whom he was hired as a waiter.

The above reward will be paid for both the above fellows, or fifty dollars for either of them, if delivered in Lexington, together with all expenses—by

JOHN P. WAGNON.

October 23d, 1810.

N. B. The yellow fellow, Willis, was dressed in tight buckskin pantaloons, and a blue coat-trim with white cape. George took with him several articles of clothing. J. P. W.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy
By ABRAHAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Philo.

VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

OR

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.

PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF

REESE'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Clarke county.

Taken up by John Haggard, on the waters of Indian creek, near Kentucky river, one grey MARE, two years old, rising 14 hands high, shod all round, her legs dark, and both hind feet white, appraised to \$50. Also one iron grey HORSE COLT, one year old past, both hind feet white, appraised to \$20
D HAMPTON, J. R.

Sept. 11th, 1810.

Taken up by Ambrose Eubank, living on Four Mile creek, Clarke county, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, about 14 hands high, a lump on his near jaw, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible, appraised to 20 dollars, before me—Also a two year old sorrel mare colt, both hind feet white, no brand, appraised to 17 dollars.

WM. M'MILLAN.

August 27th, 1810.

Taken up by Michael Goddard, near Georgetown, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, her fore feet are white, and the off hind foot; a small blaze and long bob tail; about 13 1/2 hands high, appraised to \$25.

CARYL CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

Bourbon county, oct.

Taken up by William Quesberry on the waters of Johnston, a Bay Mare about five years old, fifteen hands high, near hind foot white, star and snip, appraised to \$60 before me.

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

July 16th, 1810.

Taken up by James Lockett, living on the waters of Clear creek, near Maysboro, a last spring's (sorrel) Mare Colt, her off hind, and near fore foot white, and a blaze in her face, tolerable well grown, appraised to \$10.

JOHN METCALF, J. R. J. c.

January 16th, 1810.

POETRY.

[From the New-York Weekly Museum.]

"To shame a liar, tell a greater lie."
As two merchants were quarrelling some
time ago,
Says one to the other—"Sir, I'll have you to
know,
That I do much more business than you,
And I clearly can make it appear;
That it costs me for Lie,
At least forty pounds every year."
"Poh, poh," cries the other, "the sum is
quite small.
I save twice as much by leaving out all
The dots of my I's and the crosses of T's,
You may believe it or doubt it, 'tis just as you
please."

MARRIED.

Lately in New York by the Rev. Dr. Moore,
MR. SAMUEL WOODWORTH, Printer, to Miss
LYDIA REEDER, daughter of the widow Ju-
lia Reeder, all of this city.

New proofs of love he still impress,
As he through life shall lead her;
Nor critic's star disturb his breast,
If he can please his Reader.

MARRIED in the same place by the
Rev. R. Moore, MR. EBENEZER RU-
LAND, Printer, to Miss HETTY STAN-
BURY, both of this city.

Long may their sheets of life be clear,
Nor moths nor friars, nor ficks appear;
May they realize, correct with care,
A NEW EDITION EVERY YEAR.

[FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.]

THE CAUSE OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Our city has lately been interested by
the meeting of the Association of the
Baptists. The number of strangers who
flocked thither, the respectability of the
sect, the simplicity of their principles,
and the enthusiasm with which their min-
isters propagate their tenets, gave a cer-
tain color to their exertions and a new air
to the occupations of the city. The As-
sociation met on Friday night, the 12th,
and dissolved on Monday night, 9 o'clock.
About 800 strangers are estimated to have
been present—the ordained and licensed
preachers between 30 and 40, of whom
6 or 7 came from the other Association
districts.

There were no proceedings of a gener-
al nature, conducted under the auspices
of this meeting. On Sunday forenoon,
the preaching was carried on at the cap-
itol, which drew a tide of population,
which the hall of the house of delegates
could not contain—and at the Baptist and
Methodist meeting houses—by different
ministers, who interchanged in the after-
noon. A singular degree of harmony is
said to have prevailed amongst all the "lo-
vers of piety;" Baptists and Methodists.
It was pleasing to see this spectacle of
concord among them. "The Methodists,"
(said a distinguished Baptist) acted on this
occasion a liberal and friendly part, not
only in furnishing their meeting house
from first to last, but in attending the
meetings at the different places, and in
joining with apparent cordiality in the
religious exercises—for which the Asso-
ciation expressed their thanks.

This Association is called the Dover
Association—there are in this district 37
churches and 9528 members, as may be
seen by reference to Semple's "History of
the Virginia Baptists," p. 90-91—a
work lately published, and containing a
mine of Baptistical information, couched
in the clearest and simplest style.

The government of the Baptist church
is extremely simple and equal. There
are 15 whole Associations in the State,
besides four others which extend into oth-
er States. Each one has a constitution
independent of the rest. The govern-
ment, both of the Associations, the churches,
and, indeed, of the whole society
in Virginia, and throughout the world,
is eminently republican; for the deci-
sions are always made by the majority.
"They are all in a perfect equality, except
so far as they may be distinguished by
their talents, their enthusiasm, and their
services." There are no dignitaries among
their ministers.

The purpose of the Association is, to
advise the churches in all intricate cases
of discipline; to preserve an uniformity
of sentiments and principles; to culti-
vate an acquaintance between the churches
and their members; and to supply vac-
ant churches by the appointment of
neighboring pastors to attend them at
stated periods. According to the Dover
constitution, each church can send 3 dele-
gates and may send less. They are gen-
erally selected by the votes of the mem-
bers of the church, and receive no pecu-
niary compensation for their services.

Besides these Associations, there is a
more general convention or general meet-
ing of correspondence, which has been
on foot for a few years, and intended to
knit the several Associations together.—
It has not, however, yet received the
sanction of all these bodies in Virginia.

The whole number of Baptists in this
State, is computed by Mr. Semple at 31,052.
There was a period in this State, when
the Baptists and other Dissenters were
persecuted, and a particular church was
favored and established by the law. But
the revolution of America overthrew the
despotism of the church as well as that of
the State—as our government is indepen-
dent of Great Britain, so religion is inde-
pendent of our government. Universal
toleration is established by our constitu-
tion and laws, as well as by the feelings
of the people. We have arrived at that
happy summit, which had been viewed by
the sages of Europe, as a theoretical
Utopia, rather to be desired than enjoyed;
where every man is free to follow the
 dictates of his own conscience. We
have solved the problem, which had been
so long agitated in the old world—we
have shown how much happiness and har-
mony spring from religious toleration.—
When will the Irish Catholic or the Eng-
lish Dissenter be able to realize these
beatific visions?

Even since the American revolution, a
partial attempt has been made to fetter
the conscience by legal restrictions. A
bill for general assessment was referred
to the people by one session of the Gen-
eral Assembly—but the Baptists came for-
ward en masse—the voice of the people
was against it—and the monster expired.
The next Assembly rejected it—and in
place of it passed, the celebrated "Act
for establishing religious freedom;" drawn
up by the luminous and immortal pen of
Thomas Jefferson. It was on this occa-
sion, that the following memorial from
the pen of James Madison, the present
P. U. S. was presented—a paper, whose
composition is too elegant, & whose mer-
its are too splendid, to be buried in obli-
vion.

A memorial and remonstrance against the
general assessment presented to the gen-
eral assembly of Virginia, at the ses-
sion for the year of our lord one thou-
sand seven hundred and eighty five.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF VIRGINIA.

A MEMORIAL AND REMON-
STRANCE.

DRAWN BY JAMES MADISON, NOW PRES-
IDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE the subscribers, citizens of the
said commonwealth, having taken into
serious consideration a bill, printed by or-
der of the last session of general assembly,
entitled "A bill establishing a provi-
sion for teachers of the christian religion;"
and conceiving that the same, if
finally armed with the sanctions of a law,
will be a dangerous abuse of power; are
bound as faithful members of a free State,
to remonstrate against it, and to declare
the reasons by which we are determined.
We remonstrate against the said bill,

Because we hold it for a fundamental
and unalienable truth, that religion, or
the duty which we owe to the creator and
the manner of discharging it, can be di-
rected only by reason and conviction, not
by force or violence. The religion then,
of every man, must be left to the
conviction and consciences of every man;
and it is the right of every man to exer-
cise it, as these may dictate. This right
is, in its nature, an unalienable right. It
is unalienable because the opinions of
men depending only on the evidence con-
templated by their own minds, cannot
follow the dictates of other men. It is
unalienable, also; because what is here
a right towards man, is a duty towards
the creator. It is the duty of every man
to render to the creator such homage and
such only as he believes to be acceptable
to him. This duty is precedent, both in
order of time, and in degree of obligation,
to the claims of civil society. Be-
fore any man can be considered as a mem-
ber of civil society, he must be considered
as a subject of the governor of the uni-
verse. And if a member of civil society,
who enters into any subordinate associa-
tion, must always do it with a reservation
of his duty to the general authority;
much more must every man, who becomes
a member of any particular civil society,
do it with a saving of his allegiance to the
universal Sovereign. We maintain
therefore, that, in matter of religion, no
man's right is abridged by the institution
of civil society; and that religion is whol-
ly exempt from its cognizance. True it
is, that no other rule exists, by which any
question which may divide a society can
be ultimately determined, but in the will
of the majority. But it is also true that
the majority may trespass on the rights
of the minority.

Because, if religion be exempt from
the authority of the society at large, still
less can it be subject to that of the leg-
islative body. The latter are but the
creatures, and vice-gerents of the former.
Their jurisdiction is both derivative and
limited. It is limited with regard to the
co-ordinate departments: more necessa-
rily, it is limited with regard to the con-
stituents. The preservation of a free gov-
ernment requires, not merely that the
metes and bounds which separate each
department of power, be invariably main-
tained; but more especially, that neither
of them be suffered to overleap the great
barrier which defends the rights of the
people. The rulers who are guilty of
such an encroachment, exceed the com-
mission from which they derive their au-
thority, and are tyrants. The people who
submit to it, are governed by laws made
neither by themselves, nor by an author-
ity derived from them, and are slaves.

Because it is proper to take alarm at
the first experiment on our liberties. We
hold this prudent jealousy, to be the first
duty of citizens, and of the noblest char-
acteristics of the late revolution. The
freemen of America did not wait until
surpassed power had strengthened itself by
exercise, and entangled the question in
precedents. They saw all the conse-
quences in the principle, and they avoid-
ed the consequences by denying the prin-
ciple. We revere this lesson too much,
soon to forget it. Who does not see
that the same authority which can estab-
lish christianity in exclusion of all other
religions, may establish, with the same
ease, any particular sect of christians, in
exclusion of all other sects? That the
same authority which can force a citizen
to contribute three pence only of his prop-
erty, for the support of any one estab-
lishment, may force him to conform to
any other establishment, and in all cases
whatsoever.

Because the bill violates that equality
which ought to be the basis of every law;
and which is more indispensable, in pro-
portion as the validity or expediency of
any law is more liable to be impeached.
If all men are, by nature, equally free
and independent, "all men are to be con-
sidered as entering into society on equal
conditions, as relinquishing no more,
and therefore retaining no less, one than
another, or their natural rights; above
all, they are to be considered as retain-
ing an equal title to the free exer-

* Declaration of Rights, article 16.

† Declaration of Rights, article 1.

cise of religion according to the dictates
of conscience."§ Whilst we assert for
ourselves a freedom to embrace, to pro-
fess, and observe the religion which we
believe to be of divine origin; we can-
not deny an equal freedom to those whose
minds have not yet yielded to the evi-
dence which has convinced us. If this
freedom be abused, it is an offence against
God, not against man. To God, there-
fore, and not to man, must an account of
it be rendered.

As the bill violates equality, by subject-
ing some to peculiar burdens; so it vi-
olates the same principle by granting to
others, peculiar exemptions. Are the
Quakers and Menonites the only sects who
think a compulsive support of their reli-
gion unnecessary and unwarrantable? Can
their piety alone be entituled with the care
of public worship? Ought their religions
to be endowed, above all others, with ex-
traordinary privileges by which profelytes
may be enticed from all others? We think
too favourably of the justice and good
sense of these denominations, to believe,
that they either covet pre-eminences over
their fellow citizens, or that they will be
seduced by them from the common oppo-
sition to the measure.

Because the bill implies, either that the
civil magistrate is a competent judge of
religious truths, or that he may employ
religion as an engine of civil policy. The
first is an arrogant pretension, falsified
by the extraordinary opinions of rulers, in al-
l ages and throughout the world; the se-
cond an unhalloved perversion of the
means of salvation.

Because the establishment proposed by
the bill is not requisite for the support of
the christian religion. To any that it is,
is a contradiction to the christian religion
itself; for every page of it disavows a de-
pendence on the power of this world; it
is a contradiction to fact, for it is known
that this religion both existed and flourish-
ed, not only without the support of hu-
man laws, but in spite of every opposition
from them; and not only during the pe-
riod of miraculous aid, but long after it
had been left to its own evidence and the
ordinary care of Providence; nay, it is a
contradiction in terms; for a religion not
invented by human policy, must have pre-
ceded and been supported, before it was
established by human policy; it is more-
over to weaken in those who profess this
religion a pious confidence in its innate
excellence & the patronage of its author;
and to foster in those who still reject it,
a suspicion that its friends are too conscious
of its fallacies, to trust it to its own mer-
its.

Because experience witnesses, that ec-
clesiastical establishments instead of main-
taining the purity and efficacy of religion,
have had a contrary operation. During
almost fifteen centuries has the legal estab-
lishment of christianity been on trial.—
What have been its fruits? more or less
in all places, pride and indolence in the
clergy; ignorance and servility in the laity;
in both, superstition, bigotry, and
persecution. Enquire of the teachers of
christianity for the ages in which it ap-
peared in its greatest lustre; those of ev-
ery sect point to the ages prior to its in-
corporation with civil policy. Propose a
restoration of this primitive state, in which
its preachers depend on the voluntary re-
wards of their flocks, many of them pre-
dict its downfall. On which side ought
their testimony to have greatest weight,
when for, or when against their interests?

Because the establishment in question, is
not necessary for the support of civil gov-
ernment. If it be urged as necessary for
the support of civil government, only as
it is a means of supporting religion; & if
it be not necessary for the latter purpose,
it cannot be necessary for the former. If
religion be not within the cognizance of
civil government, how can its legal estab-
lishment be said to be necessary to civil
government? What influence in fact
have ecclesiastical establishments had on ci-
vil society? In some instances they have
been seen to erect a spiritual tyranny on
the ruins of the civil authority; in more
instances have they been seen upholding
the thrones of political tyranny; in no
instance have they been seen upholding
the guardians of the liberties of the peo-
ple. Rulers who wish to subvert the pub-
lic liberty, may have found an established
clergy convenient auxiliaries. A just
government instituted to secure and perpe-
tuate it, needs them not. Such a gov-
ernment will be best supported by protect-
ing every citizen in the enjoyment of his
religion with the same equal hand which
protects his person and his property; by
neither invading the equal rights of any
sect nor suffering any sect to invade those
of another.

Because the proposed establishment is a
departure from that generous policy,
which, offering an asylum to the persecut-
ed and oppressed of every nation and re-
ligion, promised a lustre to our country,
and an accession to the number of its ci-
tizens. What a melancholy mark is the
bill of sudden degeneracy! Instead of
holding forth an asylum to the persecuted,
it is itself a signal of persecution. It de-
grades from the equal rank of citizens
all those whose opinions in religion do
not bend to those of the legislative author-
ity. Distant as it may be, in its present
form, from the infliction, it differs from
it only in degree: the one is the first step,
the other the last in the career of intol-
erance. The magnanimous sufferer under
the cruel scourge in foreign regions, must
view the bill as a beacon on our coast,
warning him to seek some other haven,
where liberty and philanthropy in their
due extent may offer a more certain re-
fuge from his troubles.

Because it will have alike tendency
to banish our citizens. The allurements pre-
sented by other situations, are every day
winning their number. To superadd a
fresh motive to emigration, by revoking
the liberty which they now enjoy, would
be the same species of folly, which has
dishonoured and depopulated flourishing
kingdoms.

Because it will destroy that moderation
and harmony, which the forbearance of
our laws to intermeddle with religion has

§ Declaration of Rights, article 16.

produced among its several sects. Tor-
rents of blood have been spilt in the old
world, by vain attempts of the secular arm
to extinguish religious discords by pro-
scribing all differences in religious opin-
ion. Time has at length revealed the
true remedy. Every relaxation of nar-
row and rigorous policy, wherever it has
been tried, has been found to allay the
disease. The American theatre has
exhibited proofs, that equal and complete
liberty, if it does not wholly eradicate it,
sufficiently destroys its malignant influ-
ence on the health and prosperity of the
State. If with the salutary effects of this
system under our own eyes, we begin to
contract the bounds of religious freedom,
we know no name that will too severely
reproach our folly. At least let warning
be taken at the first fruits of the threaten-
ed innovation. The very appearance of
the bill has transformed that "christian
forbearance, love, and charity," which
late mutually prevailed into animosities
and jealousies which may not soon be ap-
peased. What mischiefs may not be
dreaded, should this enemy to the public
quiet, be armed with the force of the
law?

Because the policy of the bill is adverse
to the diffusion of the light of christianity.
The first wish of those who ought to enjoy
this precious gift ought to be, that it may
be imparted to the whole race of man-
kind. Compare the number of those, who
have as yet received it, with the number
still remaining under the dominion of false
religions, and how final is the former! Does
the policy of the bill tend to lessen
the disproportion? No; it at once dis-
courage those who are strangers to the
light of truth, from coming into the re-
gions of it; & countenances by example the
nations who continue in darkness, in shut-
ting out those who might convey it to
them, instead of levelling as far as possible
every obstacle to the victorious progress
of truth, the bill with an ignoble and un-
christian rudeness, would circumscribe it
with a wall of defence against the en-
croachments of error.

Because attempts to enforce by legal
functions, acts, unobnoxious to so great a
proportion of citizens, tend to enervate
the laws in general, and to slacken the
bands of society. If it be difficult to exe-
cute any law, which is not generally deem-
ed necessary or salutary, what must be
the case where it is deemed invalid and
dangerous? And what may be the effect
of thinking an example of impotency in
the government on its general authori-
ty?

Because a measure of such singular
magnitude and delicacy, ought not to be
imposed, without the clearest evidence
that it is called for by a majority of citi-
zens; and no satisfactory method is yet
proposed by which the voice of the ma-
jority in this case may be determined, or
its influence ascertained. "The people of
the respective counties are indeed request-
ed to signify their opinion respecting the
adoption of the bill to the next session of
assembly." But the representation must
be made equal before the voice either of
the representatives or of the counties, will
be that of the people. Our hope is that
neither of the former, will after due con-
sideration espouse the dangerous prin-
ciple of the bill. Should the event dis-
appoint us, it will still leave us in full con-
fidence, that a fair appeal to the latter
will reverse the sentence against our lib-
erties.

Because finally, "the equal right of ev-
ery citizen to the free exercise of his re-
ligion according to the dictates of con-
science," is held by the same tenure with
all our other rights. If we recur to its
origin it is equally the gift of nature; if
we weigh its importance, it cannot be
less dear to us; if we consult the "De-
claration of those rights which pertain to
the good people of Virginia, as the basis
and foundation of government," it is enu-
merated with equal solemnity, or rather
with studied emphasis. Either then we
must say, that the will of the legislature,
is the only measure of their authority;
and that in the plenitude of this authority,
they may sweep away all our fundamen-
tal rights; or that they are bound to
leave this particular right untouched and
sacred: either we must say that they may
control the freedom of the press; abolish
the trial by jury; may swallow up the
executive, and judiciary powers of the
state—nay, that they may annihilate our
very right of suffrage, and erect them-
selves into an independent and hereditary
assembly; or we must say that they have
no authority to enact into a law, the bill
under consideration. We the subscribers
say, that the General Assembly of this
Commonwealth have no such authority;
and that no effort may be omitted on our
part against so dangerous a usurpation,
we oppose to it this remonstrance, ear-
nestly praying as we are in duty bound,
that the supreme Lawgiver of the Uni-
verse by illuminating those to whom it
is addressed, may, on one hand, turn their
councils from every act, which would af-
front his holy prerogative or violate the
trust committed to them; and, on the oth-
er, guide them into every measure which
may be worthy of his blessing, may re-
dound to their own praise, and may es-
tablish more firmly the liberties, the prop-
erty, and the happiness of this common-
wealth.

* Declaration of Rights, article 16.

LOST

ON Saturday the third inst. a silver in Lex-
ington, or not exceeding two miles in the road
leading to Georgetown.

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

Containing a few bonds, to wit. One executed
by Richard Masterton to Samuel Craig, for
the conveyance of 252 1/2 acres of land lying on
the waters of Eagle creek, one executed in the
name of Samuel M'Conrick to John Masterton,
for the sum of \$320. One amounting to
\$60 against James Retherford to John Craig.
Some other unimportant papers. Any person
depositing said book in the office of the Ken-
tucky Gazette shall be amply satisfied for
the same.

at

JOHN CRAIG.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of
diseases, the following celebrated Medi-
cines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and
Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly
mild—so as to be used with safety by per-
sons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry
off superfluous bile, and prevent its mor-
bid secretions—to restore and amend the
appetite, produce a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which are often of
fatal consequences—a dose never fails to
remove a cold, if taken on its first appear-
ance. They are celebrated for removing
habitual costiveness—sickness at the stom-
ach and severe head ache—and ought to
be taken by all persons on a change of
climate.

They have been found remarkably effi-
cacious in preventing and curing disorders
attendant on long voyages, and should be
procured and carefully preserved for use
by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever
offered to the public, being innocent and
mild, certain and efficacious in its opera-
tions. Should no worms exist in the body,
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or
offensive, and thereby prevent the produc-
tion of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs,
asthma's, and particularly the whooping
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheuma-
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled
in the cure of nervous disorders, con-
sumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weak-
ness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious
and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, intermittent and in-
termittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms,
tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of
the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general
use, they are frequently purchased by not
only Druggists, but by country store keep-
ers, and in order that the purchas-
ers may be confident they have the origi-
nal genuine Medicines; wherever they
purchase they have but to observe that
every article of Medicine has on the out-
ward wrapper, the signature of the prop-
rietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

Late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who pur-
chase to sell again, by directing a line post-
paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

Mercer county, set.

Taken up by James Galloway,
living in said county near the road leading from
Harrodsburg to Warlick, a brown bay Mare
about 8 years old, about four feet eight inches
high, branded on the near shoulder and but-
tock I. C. (upon some other brand) both hind
feet white, appraised to \$20.
JOHN THOMPSON, J. P.
July 26th, 1816.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE

IN CASH,

Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house
servant, (to reside in this place). He must be
acquainted with the business, and come well
recommended; apply to the printer.
Lexington, 26th Oct. 1816.

PELISSE & DRESS MAKING

MRS. MANLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of
Lexington and its vicinity that she intends
commencing the above business immediately
in the first French and English fashions. She
has an opportunity of having fashions sent from
London every spring and fall, and presumes
that by her particular attention and punctuality
to merit the patronage of a generous public.
School-house, Main street, opposite Bogg's
pump.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1816.